SITUATION IN TURKEY

- I. In recent months, increasingly clear Turkey's foreign, domestic economic situation steadily deteriorating.
 - A. Inability pay accumulated foreign commercial debts

 (some \$150 million, mostly owed to West Europe) -- this
 damaging nation's credit standing.
 - B. Over-expansion of heavy industry, public works, defense programs (up 44% in FY '55 plans)--this straining nation's resources.
 - C. Cost-of-living continues to climb (up 20% since '52) supplies of essential imports (industrial materials, spare parts) being depleted to point some industries forced close down, currency depreciating (officially, dollar equals 2.80 Turkish pounds, but current black market quote is 7.10).
 - D. Lack of Western credit, markets turning some Turkish trade toward Orbit.
 - 1. Exports to Orbit up more than 60% this year--were some 20% of Turkey's total '54 exports.
 - E. Currency devaluation could help solve problems. 44% cut has been recommended by West, but any cut firmly opposed by Menderes government.
- II. In contrast economic woes, domestic political situation stable:
 - A. Democratic Party re-elected by overwhelming majority (May '54).

DECLASSIFIED

Approved For Release 2002/02: CIA-RDP79R00890A009500020017-2

- B. Post-election tensions between Democrats, defeated

 Republican People's Party now apparently dissipating.
- III. Internationally, regardless expanding Orbit trade, Turkey's Western orientation firm.
 - A. Active in NATO, and Balkan Pact (also OEEC, COCOM, Council of Europe).
 - B. Continues to be leader in approaches to Middle East
 Defense--Turk-Pakistan Pact (April '54), projected
 Turk-Iraq treaty.
- IV. Turkey's natural resources, raw materials and manpower adequate for balanced viable economy if only pace of expansion industry, public works slowed.
 - A. More realistic approach economic affairs must be adopted, even if this requires forceful Western pressures.
 - B. If Western advice heeded, Turkey's long-range prospects optimistic.

